

Expenses of the American Department of the Great Exhibition.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following:

The American part of the Exhibition is under a heavy obligation to the commissioner of the United States, Edward Riddle, Esq. I have seen three thick octavo volumes in manuscript of the report of the commissioner, embracing not only descriptions of articles, and a narrative of proceedings connected with the American department, but a body of most intelligent and valuable commentaries on the contributions of other nations. It presents a *coupe d'oeil* of the entire magnificent pageant which will in vain be sought for in the fugitive accounts of the newspapers, and if published, as I trust it will be, may be regarded as a permanent record, next in authenticity, and quite equal in usefulness, to the report of the royal commissioners themselves.

It appears from one of the statements of this report, that Mr. Riddle's expenditures in the regular discharge of his duties as commissioner, have been \$43,518.40, of which sum, that royal merchant, George Peabody, Esq., advanced \$3,000, and Mr. Riddle furnishing at his own risk, £1,315.38.4d. In these accounts is included no charge for Mr. Riddle's services. The following table of appropriations made by various governments for defraying the expenses of their several commissioners appointed to superintend the interests of their exhibitors at the Fair:

The States of the Zoll	Portugal	Spain
Verien	£61,000	£3,000
Greece	£100,000	£2,000
Turkey	£100,000	£2,000
Denmark, Rissahl, dol.	£1,000	£1,000
Italy	£1,000	£1,000
Austria	£1,000	£1,000
France	£1,000	£1,000
Spain	£1,000	£1,000

What a picture does that simple table present of the energy and influence of the various governments of the world, as to bring them up to her capital willing and friendly rivals for distinctions and rewards dependent entirely upon her arbitration! "Peace has her victories as well as war," and the chronicles of the past times, London will rank with Trafalgar and Blenheim or any of England's proudest achievements in their days.

It will be recollected that the British Government required that every article entered at the Fair from a foreign country should come with a mark of approval from a central authority, recognized as such by the general body of the exhibitors, the National Institute, and it was from the Executive Committee of the Institute, Colonel Forster being Chairman, that Mr. Riddle received his appointment. The valuable and important document to which I have referred, belongs to the Institute, and will be preserved in its archives. Mr. Riddle, of course, presents a demand for the reimbursement of the expenses which he has expended out of his own means, and for the return of the loan made him by Mr. Peabody.

"Where will the money come from?" is now the question, for the operations of the Institute have been crippled for several years past by the want of means enough to pay for the printing of the various documents and the arrangements which they were required to make in connection with the Exhibition, independently of those belonging to Mr. Riddle's mission. It is so manifest that a great service has been rendered the whole country in the measures taken by the Institute to facilitate the transportation of contributions to London, and care of them after their arrival, that it cannot be expected that the public will in some mode make up the amount expended for these objects.

Defining a Position.

The Marion (Ala.) Commonwealth, was the only Whig paper of Alabama that espoused the southern cause in the late canvass. That paper announces its acquiescence in the decision of the south, and adds that hereafter it will fight the battle of the south on the democratic platform. The editor says:

"For our own part, we see nothing better than to fall back upon the democratic platform, and assist in maintaining the principles of democratic policy of the country. For a limitation of the powers of the federal government and opposition to that base of the south—high protective tariff and a maintenance of the doctrine of State Rights, we can look alone to the democratic party. Acting upon this conviction, the result of our best judgment, we take our stand upon the democratic platform for ever."

"The whig party of the south is virtually disorganized. It can never make another stand upon its principles, and the measures for which it has contended for years. The leaders of the party see this, and their effort now is, to keep up the false issue presented during the late canvass of 'Union' and 'Disunion,' and upon that to fight the next presidential campaign. With such jugglery we shall take neither part nor side."

Direct Trade.

Speaking of the circumstances which invite direct trade between the South and ports on the continent of Europe, the Southern Press remarks:

"The city of Liverpool occupies the same position as to the other cities of Europe, in reference to our trade, that New York does as to the other cities of this country. Liverpool is the nearest to us, and concentrates not only the articles of British, but of continental production we want. Its large and numerous manufacturing houses have increased rapidly on the continent, in France, Holland, and Switzerland. And the question now is whether a Southern port shall send a large part of her exports via New York and Liverpool to Havre, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, and receive her returns by the same circuit, or go and return direct. It must be obvious that the extra expense of two transshipments on such a route is very great, and the loss of time considerable. And to save these, some advantages could be relinquished of the more comprehensive markets we now deal in. The cities of the continent have plenty of capital, and we scarcely doubt they can furnish it at a much lower rate than what we now use. Indeed, we can hardly account for the clumsy and costly manner in which the business is done. A shipper of tobacco or cotton at Liverpool will be able to realize a large profit in Europe on time, and get it cashed in an American bank, and pays virtually 10 or 12 per cent. interest, the value of money here. Why is there not in Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans, English, French, and Dutch capital to advance on shipments, at the rate of five per cent. per annum?"

The Cities of Europe.

Galignani's Paris Messenger says: "There is hardly a great city of Europe which one might not suppose to be inhabited by wild beasts rather than by men, or by enemies rather than citizens, such is the formidable character of the means employed to secure its tranquility and obedience. Ramparts from the hill: the people from the river side or the brow of the hill: there are barracks and guard houses in every quarter: there are troops always in movement: the drum never ceases; at every public place you may stumble on a group of soldiers, ready to turn out on the approach of an officer in command; and you feel as if it were not so much a city as a camp you are dwelling in. France is hardly more unfortunate in this respect than the other great powers of Europe; but hence, we believe, still about a hundred thousand soldiers in the department of Seine, and Lyons a mere manufacturing city, is policed by more than thirty thousand."

Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance has been in session here this week.

On Thursday, an Address was delivered in the Commodore Hall, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Hewitt; and in the evening, Addresses were given by the Rev. W. A. Shaw and Prof. Deems. The audience was large, and appeared to be deeply interested in the good cause.

On Thursday night a Party was given by the Sons at the Masonic Hall, which, we learn, was well attended.

We learn that there were about one hundred members of the Grand Division in attendance. The procession, which moved from the Masonic Hall, down Fayetteville Street, to Temperance Hall, and thence to the Capitol, presented quite an imposing appearance.

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From Dickens' Household Words.

Change and the Changeless.

The eye that sparkles with a flash of mirth
Is quenched ere long in weeping streams of sorrow;
Tears flow from the sunny cheeks when death is birth;
To-day we smile—we melt in woe to-morrow.

The traits and lineaments we hold so dear,
Harden and stiffen in a marble slumber;
We look our last upon the funeral gear,
And add one sleeper to a countless number.

But love is changeless in the changeless soul,
Though born of earth, and ready to be homes that perish;
Buryed on the wings of ages as they roll,
It clings to memories it was wont to cherish.

Amidst the glories of your radiant skies,
Transplanted thither from its mortal dwelling,
It dreams of those for whom in fleshly guise,
With tenderest thoughts its faithful breast was swelling.

Oh! fondly nurture in thy heart of hearts,
The precious germ whose produce blossoms ever;
And when thy spirit from the body parts,
Life's sacred ties e'en death will fail to sever!

Ocean Steam Navigation.

Mr. Vanderbilt, of New York, has shown great enterprise in Ocean Navigation. Six ships are now built and equipped to convey the mails from the U. S. to San Francisco, for which the government pays nothing but the cost of the service. It is to pay the sum of \$30,000 a year for each ship, for each ship, whilst he should continue so to transport the mail, and no longer, not asking one dollar from the public treasury, except as a reasonable compensation for services when performed.

Mr. Vanderbilt has now five steamers running, and accomplishes the distance tri-monthly. Those five would, at \$30,000 each, carry the mails between New York and San Francisco for \$150,000. A sixth vessel, it is understood, will be launched within a few days; thus the cost, embracing six steamers, on a shorter route, would be but \$180,000. Mr. V. returned in November from England, without a vestige of a steamship, except the *Prometheus*—half finished; and in the latter part of December, went with her to Central America, where he examined the route, and returned here about the 1st of March, and then built, for his company, the following steamers now on the river: The *Sir Henry Bulwer*, John M. Clayton, and Joseph L. White. These three iron ships, of three hundred tons each, were sent out in pieces, and competent workmen were sent out to erect and work them. They are now navigating the river, and will be ready to start on Mr. V. went out again 24th July, to put the boats in operation. He made the transit across, returned in August, twenty-five days from the time of his departure. On the first of September, he commenced the *Central America*, that left on Wednesday—a vessel that was launched twenty-five days after the contract was executed for building her. She is four hundred and fifty tons burden, seventy-five horse power, with saloons and every fixture calculated to navigate the Lake Nicaragua, 160 feet long, 40 feet wide, with accommodations for 500 passengers with their luggage. In the further promotion of that particular enterprise, the *Central America* has gone out in 'ow, or with lines attached to the beautiful steamer *Daniel Webster*, and, barring accidents, will arrive in New York within ten days, in November. The Commodore on board, as he was not willing to trust her in other hands to pass the Rapids. Whether he will be successful in getting her over, remains to be determined; but if ability and energy can accomplish it, it will be done.

"In addition to these vast and successful enterprises accomplished within the last twelve months, since Mr. V. left New York, in the month of November, he has placed three new steam vessels on the Pacific—the *Independence*, *North America*, and *Pacific*, and on the Atlantic ocean, between here and San Juan, to connect with them, there will be the *Prometheus*, *Daniel Webster* and *Nottingham*, averaging about 1,200 tons, built most particularly for speed and passengers. The *Nottingham* is of the type—three masted, and will leave New York on Saturday. The magnitude of the venture is not always indicative of the capacity and room for the comfortable conveyance of passengers. The Collins line has vessels of 3,000 tons, and carry one hundred and fifty passengers, and the *Daniel Webster*, of 1,200 tons, will accommodate 350 passengers with good berths. The world has never witnessed the consumption of such enterprises of the same magnitude of the same character, within so short a period of time."

The New York Express—a leading Whig paper—in the following remarks, highly tribute to the wisdom and beneficial operation of democratic policy, under which the country is now progressing—the people having, by their votes, refused to give a whig administration the power to change the admirable system of their predecessors:

"The entire revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, will exceed the estimate by five millions of dollars, and will reach (including the receipts at California for a part of the past and the whole of the present fiscal year) fifty millions of dollars! Of this sum, \$2,000,000 will be credited to California, and \$48,000,000, at least, to the Atlantic ports; and of this \$48,000,000 New York will have received an enormous amount—the revenue collected for only nine months of the year being \$23,375,012."

"The receipts from the sales of the public lands will exceed the estimates by about \$600,000, and reach for the entire year about \$2,500,000! And this notwithstanding the sales through land bounties, land scrip, &c. The Land Office, some days since, had returns of sales exceeding \$2,000,000, and those they returned for sales were in the aggregate, for the whole of the year, about \$2,500,000."

"Nothing could indicate in so marked a manner as these returns the extraordinary prosperity of the country. We expected the revenues from imports would be, as they are, large beyond all precedent; but we did not think, with all the competition there was in the market, the land sales by government could possibly reach the amount we have reliably mentioned."

Military Strength of the United States.

The statistics of the military forces and resources of the several nations of Europe, which have lately appeared, present a formidable warlike aggregate, not only for all the purposes of defense, but for offensive warfare, they exhibit nothing equal to the internal military strength of the United States. In the city of New York alone, there are 168 volunteer companies, numbering on an average 60 men each, which give a total of 10,080 fighting men, equipped and fully disciplined. This large body of men are subject to no military rules and regulations, except those they frame for their own individual benefit. A proportionate force of artillery and dragoons also exists, and which, when added to the former, give the nucleus of the military power of the city, but if necessary required it, the city of New York in one week could raise and equip an army of one hundred thousand men. Such are the military resources of our country, and the Union, in referring to the Army Register (official) of 1850, we find the actual organized militia force of the United States set down in the aggregate at one million nine hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and sixty-five men, with no report from Iowa, California, or the territories. The total militia force of the Union may, therefore, be safely put down at two millions of men. There is an inherent military spirit in the American, and his love of military glory as shown in the Frenchman, combined with the most practical character in the world. His average height is two or three inches taller, and he is more vigorous and athletic, and in every sense more of the man on the average, than the European. He is from his youth accustomed to the use of arms, in field sports and target practice; in fact, a detachment of our militia infantry is a detachment of sharpshooters.—*Express*.

The Coal Trade Re-visited.

The amount of coal transported by the Reading Railroad since the first of December has been proposed to the public. The last year, shows the enormous increase of nearly 400,000 tons, as compared with the previous year:

Total since December 1st.....	1,447,186 13 tons.
Same time last year.....	1,062,717 13 "

The following is a comparative statement of the supplies of coal sent from Schuylkill and Lehigh mines in 1849, 1850, and 1851:

Schuylkill	1849.	1850.	1851.
Reading Railroad, Oct. 23.....	975,822	1,032,708	1,447,113
Schuylkill canal, Oct. 23.....	388,871	288,031	491,103
Lehigh canal, Oct. 24.....	627,346	660,888	846,279

Total.....2,022,039 180 tons 2,784,500 tons.

Pennsylvania.

When it was told to the Rev. Sidney Smith that it was intended to pave St. Paul's church yard with blocks, his answer was, that he thought there would be no difficulty in the matter, if the *Dean and Chapter* would put their heads together.

Operations of the United States Mint.

U. S. MINT—Coinage for October.

205,511 Double Eagles.....	\$4,110,220
33,600 Eagles.....	330,600
44,096 Half Eagles.....	220,480
1,405 Gold Dollars.....	1,405,000
233,699 Gold Dollars.....	233,699
680,774 Pieces.....	\$5,251,019

38,000 Half Dollars.....	19,000
137,000 Dimes.....	13,700
40,000 Half Dimes.....	2,000
500,200 3 Cent Pieces.....	15,006

1,393,974 Pieces.....	\$5,279,725
665,000 Cents.....	6,650
2,058,974 Pieces.....	\$5,286,375

Gold Bullion deposited for Coinage from 1st to 31st of October, 1851, inclusive.

From California.....	\$4,670,000
Other sources.....	75,000
Total.....	\$4,745,000

Silver Bullion deposited in same time 21,500 E. C. DALE, Treasurer of the Mint.

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of U. S. at Philadelphia.	
Sept. 20, 1851, Balance.....	\$1,872,910.92
Oct. 31, 1851, Balance.....	\$2,169,329.24
P. O. Money.....	132,124.94
Miscellaneous.....	1,963.00
Total.....	\$3,311,741.74

Payments of Treasury Drafts.....	\$27,169.24
P. O. Money.....	36,650.29
Int. on Loans, Pensions, &c.....	7,416.48
Total.....	\$71,236.01

October 31, Balance.....\$1,366,186.57 E. C. DALE, Assistant U. S. Treasurer.

South Carolina.

Swamps, in regard to the South, travel slowly at the North. There they mostly believe that the South is the land of the future; the inhabitants of the South are only over fallen trees. When you tell them of Southern mountain scenery, their mouths twist, and their noses curl, and their eyebrows lift, as you might fancy an owl's would do over a platter of sausage meat. But when you tell of mountains to which Catskill is a mere wart they evidently regard you as little better than insane, or lying horribly. It is therefore, to our surprise that we find them beginning to get glimpses of the truth on this subject. "It is ascertained," says one of their newspapers recently, "that Black Mountain, in Yancy county, North Carolina, is six thousand four hundred and seventy feet above the level of the sea—being two hundred and forty feet higher than Mount Washington, the highest peak in the highest land in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains."

Every body in the South knew all this twenty years ago, but made no fuss about it. It is here printed as if the discovery has just been made.

Important from Northern Mexico—Capture and Burning of Matamoros.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The steamship *Fanny* has arrived from the Rio Grande, bringing dates to October 30 being six days later. The attack on Matamoros, by the revolutionists, commenced on the 21st, and on the 23d Carvajal had possession of the city, and the revolutionists, four or five hundred men, troops still held out, but had suffered the loss of 150 killed and wounded. The revolutionists lost but three men, including Capt. Ford, who commanded a company of Texan Rangers. Gen. Avila was wounded during the engagement. Orders had been issued by the Mexican commander to give no quarters to the Americans. Mr. Langstre, doing business at Matamoros, had been killed.

The city was set on fire on the 23d, and the custom-house, together with many other buildings, was consumed. On the 25th, Mr. Devine's store was also set on fire and consumed, and the American Consul wounded.

The Great Telegraph Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2. The great Telegraph Case, which has been progressing for some time past in the U. S. Circuit Court, has been decided to-day, by Judges Grier and Kane.

The opinion sustains each and all of Morse's patents, and in its entirety decides that the inventor of the telegraphing, by his offering at distance, by means of Electro-Magnetism, and as such, is entitled to protection, and that the Bain's line infringes upon his claims.

The court directed a decree and injunction to be prepared by the complainant's counsel in accordance with the prayer of the bill. The counsel for the Morse line were, Geo. G. Loring, of N. Y., St. Geo. T. Campbell and Geo. Harding, Esq., of Philadelphia. Counsel for Bain's line, R. H. Gillet, of New York, W. M. Meredith and Peter McCull of Philadelphia.

By order of the President of Morse's line, and sent to all editors south.

Steamboat Competition in California.

A correspondent writing to the Journal of Commerce, says: The competition among the river boats is now very great. Every afternoon three to four large steamers depart for Sacramento city and Stockton, loaded with freight and passengers. The past week the Western Union, a large steamer, left for Sacramento for fifty cents, and in one instance the competition ran so high, that they paid passengers a bonus for their company, giving a free passage ticket and a supper ticket gratis. Two years ago the passage to Sacramento city was \$50 in a steamer. One year ago it had fallen to \$25, and for months past the regular fare was set on fire on the 23d, and the custom-house, together with many other buildings, was consumed. On the 25th, Mr. Devine's store was also set on fire and consumed, and the American Consul wounded.

Already there are at least a score of good steamboats laid up in the harbor for the want of business, to say nothing of the ruin to owners, who have long "gone by the board."

Fugitive Slave Excitement.

Some excitement was created at Syracuse, N. Y., on Thursday last, by a report that the U. S. Marshal had issued a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive slave, named George Harris, of N. Y., who had been immediately made her escape towards Canada, and the city was placarded, cautioning fugitive slaves to beware of kidnappers. The Marshal, however, had ordered the placards to be torn down. During the day it also became known that the grand jury had indicted James Lear, of Missouri, and Marshal Allen, for attempting to kidnap the slave Jerry, who was forcibly rescued from the possession of the Marshal.

The Galway Vindicator says: "If some steps be not immediately taken to attach the people to the country, giving them an insatiable interest in the soil, there will not be a million of Irish in Ireland in 1852." In another part of the same paper there is the following: "It is now no longer a matter of speculation where all this will end; for it is evident to the most unthinking mind that the present exodus of the Irish people must speedily terminate in the utter annihilation of the Celtic race in Ireland."

The Enlarged Capitol, according to the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, will cost \$5,000,000. The marble and setting for the exterior must cost at least twelve hundred thousand dollars, and that for the interior as much more. The whole present appropriation for the work is only one hundred thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that the appropriations will be sufficiently liberal to enable the architect and superintendent to complete the whole edifice in two years—which, they say, can be done, instead of taking five years for it, as has been proposed. The bids for the building material of the Capitol have not been decided upon, and will not be till after the report is received as to the several quarries from which the marble offered, is to be brought.

The American Commissioner to the Great Fair (Mr. Riddle) has written home a letter to Mr. Secretary Kennedy, in which he says that the American department at that fair, and more attention, that our countrymen will not only receive a rich reward in medals, but in sales; our agricultural implements are all sold, and orders given for more; the greater part of our machinery sold, as well as a large number of patent rights; the principal part of the carriages disposed of, and many sales of other property made. Mr. Riddle says he is busy in adopting a system for repacking of the goods which are to go back, and for the delivery of those which are sold.

From the Washington Union.

Gen. Houston, of Texas.

The subjoined letter to this distinguished Senator is given to our readers that they may see how utterly slanderous was the attempt to connect his name with the continuing circulation under the name of C. H. Donaldson, of Texas, a character manufactured for the purpose of doing an injury which no responsible gentleman could venture to sanction. Although the whole transaction has been accepted by the public as a hoax; yet it is to be condemned as an unmanly mode of assailing the character of a statesman and patriot whose services place him far out of the reach of such malevolent slanders.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 27, 1851.

Dear Sir:—My attention has been called by a friend to an editorial in the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 21st inst. In it you suggest that I ought to disclaim the agency of Mr. C. H. Donaldson, so far as he may have sought to connect me with his correspondence which has recently appeared in the New York *Herald*. If there is disproof here, I am not Mr. C. H. Donaldson, or ever have been, in Texas, I am not aware of the fact, nor have I been able to obtain information of any such individual. I have seen several gentlemen who have recently canvassed our State in the late elections, and not one of them has ever heard of Mr. Donaldson.

From which you may be enabled to come to some satisfactory conclusions as to the importance which should attach to the *Donaldson* humbug. Further than this I have nothing to do with the affair. If Mr. C. H. Donaldson is a real person, and can ever be identified, it will be found that neither he nor any other person, in truth, has any authority to use my name in any pledges, bargains, or agreements with any individual or clique, for any political purpose whatsoever; nor could I as an honorable man sanction such a course.

I will leave you, sir, and all intelligent men, to divide the object for which this extraordinary correspondence has been gotten up, with a rapid attempt to connect my name with principles to which I have never been opposed, and to which it is necessary or proper in the discharge of my public duties, either in speaking, voting, or acting, I have sought no concealment of my principles; and it is due to myself that I should remain consistent with the past in all things, which may affect my own character, and the peace prosperity and honor of our country.

I am, very truly, your most obedient servant, SAM. HOUSTON.

We perceive from the Washington National Intelligence of Saturday, that the Hon. Wm. McWitt, formerly of this State, and who as a member of the last Congress, was elected to the Senate, has taken measures to the last, and continued his opposition with equal zeal at home in his canvass for re-election, has now fallen back upon the old party issues as a basis on which to continue his canvass, and has avowed his submission to the expressed sentiment of his State—regarding the vote on the delegate election as "having authoritatively and forever settled the question."

Mississippi (says he) has signified her acquiescence in these measures, and I yield to her behest."

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF KOSUTHA.—A late letter from Marcellus describes the personal appearance of the Hungarian chief, as follows: "He is about five feet ten inches, a middle sized man, forty-eight years of age. The most prominent features of his head are a long beard, similar to that of a Capuchin, and a prominent forehead. His hair is cut half short, and he wears a black Hungarian hat, adorned with ostrich feathers of the same color. His ordinary costume is generally a black frock coat, lined in the same fashion as that of a Canadian Catholic, with a white collar. Such is the exact portrait of the politician for whom the United States have taken so much trouble—the 'bosom friend' of Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin.

COL. FREMONT A MILLIONAIRE.—The St. Louis Union, of the 17th, says Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold land in California. The sale was made to a company in London, for one million of dollars; one hundred thousand of which (that being the first installment) is to be paid to Col. Fremont in the city of New York, or about the 15th of this month. Col. Fremont may now be considered among the wealthiest millionaires of the United States. He has, besides the Mariposa tract just sold, a vast amount of property in San Francisco.

Mrs. Partington, on reading an account of a Schooner having her jib-boom carried away in Long Island Sound, one night last week, wondered "why people would leave such things out o'clocks' nights to be stolen, when there was so many burglars about filtering everything they could lay their hands on."

MAJOR GENERAL'S ELECTION.—COL. J. G. McDUGGALL, of Bladen County, is a Candidate for the office of Major General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General JAMES J. MCKAY. October 24, 1851. 7-15m

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 1.—Brig. Forester, Perkins, from Richmond, (Me.) to Wm. H. Harris, with berks, hay, and white pine lumber. Sch. Mary Abbott, Charlotte, from Shalotte, to Chadwick & Hooper, with naval stores.

2.—Sch. R. S. Barney, Mason, from Shalotte, to DeRoset & Brown, with naval stores.

3.—Sch. R. S. Barney, Mason, from Shalotte, to DeRoset & Brown, with naval stores.

4.—Sch. R. S. Barney, Mason, from Shalotte, to DeRoset & Brown, with naval stores.

5.—Sch. R. S. Barney, Mason, from Shalotte, to DeRoset & Brown, with naval stores.

6.—Sch. R. S. Barney, Mason, from Shalotte, to